

## PAT IS STILL THERE

PROBLEM OF THE MARSHALSHIP  
NO NEARER SOLUTION.

## BARNES-GRIMES DEAL

IS VIGOROUSLY DENIED BY THE  
GOVERNOR.

## SENATOR JENKINS RETURNS

HE IS SURE THAT THOMPSON IS  
TO BE APPOINTED.

What Would Happen if the Alleged  
"Thompson State" Should Meet the  
President's Eye—Oklahoma News

Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 19.—(Special).—Despite the positive assurance that the governor and Bill Grimes on last Thursday succeeded in reaching an agreement as to the appointment of a marshal for Oklahoma, the question, "Who will be Pat Nagle's successor as marshal?" is still unanswered, and is just as deep a mystery as it was six months ago.

True, Secretary Jenkins is fresh from Washington, where he spent two weeks with the president and the attorney general, and declares that Thompson, the latest administration-Rock Island candidate for marshal, will be appointed, but it will be remembered that the clause-mouthing secretary was just as positive of Orpuck's appointment upon a former occasion, when he had also just returned from Washington.

George S. Green, who arrived from Washington on the same train with Secretary Jenkins, would not talk for publication, nor advance a prediction either way as to the probabilities of Mr. Thompson's appointment. He did make the statement, however, that if a knowledge of what is reported to be the "Thompson state," representing a combination between the candidates for marshal and the judgeships, reached the ear of the president it would be all day with the "state" and everybody connected therewith.

This combination is alleged to make the following disposition of the judgeships, in addition to Thompson as marshal:

For Judge of the First Judicial district—J. C. Strang, of Guthrie.

For Judge of Second Judicial district—John F. Burford of El Reno.

For Judge of Third Judicial district—B. F. Hainer, of Guthrie.

For Judge of Fourth Judicial district—George S. Green, of Guthrie.

For Judge of Fifth Judicial district—Jake Roberts of Kingfisher.

An intimate friend of Dennis Flynn's does not think Thompson's appointment is as sure as some people think, and he made the prediction that unless the nomination was made today Thompson was no longer in the race.

The politicians were anxiously watching the telegraph and newspaper offices today in expectation that something would drop, but up to this writing there has been an ominous silence.

The politicians are still wondering what caused Grimes to join with Governor Barnes in endorsing Thompson when Flynn was so decidedly opposed to such action. It has been said that Grimes secured an important concession to the effect that his friend and private secretary, Jim McConnell, of Kingfisher, would be made chief deputy in the marshal's office, a position that pays \$2,500 a year. Another theory is that if for any reason Thompson cannot be appointed Grimes will become his residuary legatee and will thenceforth receive the strength and backing of Thompson's present support. Both of these theories are vigorously denied by Governor Barnes, who emphatically states that the conference between himself, Grimes and Thompson was of the friendliest nature and that Grimes' subsequent endorsement of Thompson was purely voluntary, without concessions of any kind being offered or asked.

It would not be at all surprising, though, if Jake Roberts had something to do with arranging the conference, and lent a helping hand toward securing harmony. Jake was in the city the day of the conference and as he wants to be judge of the Kingfisher district it is only fair to presume that he would interest himself in procuring harmony and thereby enhance his own chance for appointment.

## GRIMES MEN ON THE ALERT

Any Good Republican, But They Would  
Naturally Prefer Grimes.

Kingfisher, O. T., Oct. 19.—(Special).—The contest over the United States marshalship of the territory of Oklahoma still occupies a prominent place in the political arena here.

Within the last week three new candidates have sprung up: Mr. C. H. Thompson, of the Rock Island railroad; Mr. Ames Ewing of this city, our present coal oil inspector for the territory, and Mr. A. C. Scott of Oklahoma City. About a week ago while a few of Mr. Ewing's friends were telegraphing President McKinley in his behalf, a message was received by Captain Almir and Judge Roberts, that Thompson was the lucky man; that he had been agreed on for the place by the administration, and appearances had it that the long struggle had suddenly ended and a great majority of the papers of the territory looked upon it as about the best solution for the settlement of a long and tedious contest. Because Mr. Thompson is so well and favorably known here, and besides he is very popular on what is known as the Rock Island or western side of the territory.

The end, it would seem, has not quite come yet, for shortly after hearing the above, Mr. Thompson and his friends were busy wiring the department at Washington that Mr. Thompson was probably the very best man upon which a compromise could be made or brought about. They also sought in these same telegrams to defend him against any personal or political assault that might be made against him to those in authority at Washington. Later it was learned

ed that the president had issued the commission to Mr. Thompson as marshal, but on account of numerous protests which were pouring in upon his excellency against Mr. Thompson by some of the other aspirants or their friends, the same was countermanded, or held up, pending further investigation as to the fitness of Mr. Thompson for this very responsible position.

It is now more than a week since it has been announced that C. H. Thompson had been selected by President McKinley as United States marshal, yet it is not a reality and the long withholding of his appointment and commission agitates and disturbs the public mind, so much so that all begin to doubt, and say with loud acclamation that he cannot be appointed and that the strong sentiment for the Honorable William Grimes, like Bunquo's ghost, "would not down." Assault upon assault has been made upon this sentiment by the friends of the candidates, only to be repulsed, and down to this good day the Grimes sentiment is stronger than ever before and his appointment seems to be the inevitable solution of a seemingly never-ending contest.

It is true that Mr. Grimes more than three months ago withdrew from the contest, but there never has been a day or week since that he has not grown stronger and stronger in the estimation of the people of the territory of Oklahoma. They cannot forget the invaluable service which that gentleman rendered the Republican party of the territory in the last two congressional elections. In short, the devotion of his friends for his cause is simply unprecedented.

The friends of Mr. Grimes, not only here but throughout the territory of Oklahoma, believe and have no hesitancy in saying that in the interest of good government, good politics, the cementing of party factions, and as a just reward for past party labor, Bill Grimes should have the marshalship, and then, and not until then, shall peace reign supreme.

Later—a deputation of citizens and friends have just waited upon Mr. Grimes and urged him to re-enter the race as a candidate for marshal. He has taken the matter under consideration, insisting, however, that it is unnecessary for anyone to enter the contest if the administration has agreed on Mr. Thompson.

By the way, Mr. Thompson was in the city today to get endorsements, which leads some to doubt that the report of his being selected by the president, and the surmise that he merely took this method of getting into the race.

Your correspondent spent the day talking with the politicians today in regard to the marshalship, and finds the following to be about the situation: Nine-tenths of the Republicans of Kingfisher county seem to be for the Hon. William Grimes for marshal, and think that he is the man of all men to be appointed. But they await true Republicans, and if the administration has selected Mr. Thompson for that position, they are for him for the place and will not countenance any protests or reflections on Mr. Thompson, as they all believe him to be a good Republican and a good man for the position. But, they say, if Mr. Thompson is trying to make a new case, and has not been selected by the administration as a compromise candidate, then they are one and all for him.

Mr. Grimes and all his friends had endorsed Mr. Thompson. The report that Mr. Grimes and all his friends had endorsed Mr. Thompson is incorrect. Mr. Grimes and all his friends are for Mr. Thompson if the president wants him. In other words, they are for the party and the administration, and not for self.

## CREAK TREATY REJECTED

Progressive Element of That Nation Gets  
A Definite Turning Down

Muskogee, I. T., Oct. 19.—The treaty between the Dawes and the Creek commission which was concluded at this place last month, was rejected by the Creek council, in session at Okmulgee, yesterday evening. The vote in the house of warriors, which is the lower house of the Creek council, was unanimously against the treaty, and only eight members of the house of kings voted in favor of it.

Chief Ishpabcheer is highly elated over his victory over the half-breed and non-citizen element, and is proud of the fact that he has won his people over to his way of thinking. He has never been in favor of allotment and abolition of tribal rights, and has opposed the treaty since it was agreed to by the commission. He is not in favor of using force to prevent the United States from allowing the Creek lands and abolishing their tribal rights, as has been reported, but he has asked the council to make an appropriation to employ an attorney to take advantage of every legal remedy to prevent the United States from violating its treaties with the Creek nation. The principal objection to the treaty is that it does not give the Creeks their pro rata share of all the lands of the Creek nation, and leaves too much room for money sharks and speculators.

A bitter legal warfare is expected to be waged between the United States and the Creek nation, as the act of congress, which takes effect January 1, 1898, abolishes their Creek courts, places them under the jurisdiction of the United States, and makes the acts of the council ineffective. The United States approved by the president of the United States.

The treaty which has just been rejected was one of five which it is the duty of the Dawes commission to negotiate. Treaties were arranged with the Creeks, the Chickasaws and the Choctaws. None but the Creeks have yet come up for ratification, and its rejection will no doubt have powerful influence against the success of the coming negotiations of the Dawes commission with the Chickasaws and Seminoles. It is not improbable that it means the failure of the present scheme for the abolition of tribal government and the allotment of lands in severalty.

## HENRY KNIGHT LOCATED

Wanted in Custer County for Burning the  
Court House

Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 19.—(Special).—Sheriff Nicholas of Custer county, who has been in the city several days, left yesterday for Brattleboro, Vt., with a requisition for Henry Knight, who was indicted in the court at Arapahoe on the charge of burning the court house at Arapahoe. Nicholas wired all over the country and finally located his man in Vermont, where he has relatives living. Sheriff Nicholas' trip will consume fifteen days.

Paris, Oct. 19.—Parliament re-assembled today. Only formal business was transacted.

## JURYMEN GO TO BED

LUETGERT'S FATE IS STILL A  
MATTER UNDECIDED.

Worn Out With Their Thirty Hours of  
Fruitless Debating and Balloting,  
The Twelve Good Men and True Call For  
Coke and Woe the Drowsy God With  
Immense Success—Judge Tutthill Says  
There Won't Be Any Verdict Until 10  
O'clock Today at Earliest—Jury Likely  
to Disagree, Four Resisting Conviction

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Another night of suspense is ahead of the defendant in the Luetgert case. At 9 o'clock the jury had gone to bed on cots which were placed in the court room, and it was announced by Judge Tutthill that, even though by one chance in a million, the jurors should wake up and agree upon a verdict there would be no announcement and that the courtroom would under no circumstances be opened until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock Judge Tutthill appeared at the criminal court building and being admitted alone by the bailiffs, he entered the courtroom and, giving positive instructions that nobody should be admitted to the building under any circumstances. Within a few minutes after he had issued the instructions, Attorney Phalen, the junior counsel for the defense, put in an appearance and demanded admission. He was promptly refused, and it took all his powers of persuasion and argument to get past the guard at the door.

Judge Tutthill went directly to the court room, where he was told by the bailiffs in charge of the court that several of the jurors were almost exhausted by the ordeal to which they had been subjected during the last thirty hours, and that if they were not allowed some rest it would certainly result in some of them becoming ill. The jury also sent word that there was no immediate prospect of an agreement, and under the circumstances, the judge gave orders that they be permitted to drop the case and go to sleep. The cots were quickly dragged into the court room and within a few minutes every jurymen was stretched out at full length and all consideration of the case was off until they should awaken in the morning. Judge Tutthill, after giving directions that all things possible should be done for the comfort of the jury, left the building for his home.

"They have not agreed as yet," he said when he left the court house, "and when I became convinced that there was little prospect of their doing so and saw how weary some of them were, I told them to go to bed and sleep and try to agree in the morning. There would be no use in keeping them up all of the night, because in the first place two or three of them would in a short time be utterly incapacitated by fatigue, and no agreement could be obtained from men who are nervous from loss of sleep and exhausted with argument. When I came to the court tonight I had no idea that a verdict would be reached, but I was anxious to do all I could for the comfort of the jurors."

State's Attorney Deane remained in his office until all hope of a verdict tonight had been abandoned, and then he closed up his rooms and went home. He is still hopeful of a verdict, but naturally looks upon a disagreement as the most likely outcome.

There were rumors of all kinds about during the evening, all of them being to the effect that the friends of Luetgert on the jury were making a desperate effort to prevent any outbreak or demonstration when the verdict was read—if one was returned during the day.

At 8:45 o'clock the continued silence in the jury room was contrasted by the fact that the court room was crowded with jurymen and spectators. The jurymen were waiting for the verdict and were awaiting the arrival of Judge Tutthill, who was due at 9:30.

Over in the jail Luetgert was early astir. By order of Jailor Whitman, the prisoner was permitted to leave his cell and exercise in the corridor alone, save for the presence of the corridor guards, who stood and watched the movements of his massive frame as he went through the exercise yard.

"If they don't agree," said he, "I get bail and I will be out of this. I can get bail for a million dollars if they want that much. My wife is living somewhere but I admit she is having a lot of fun with me at present. There is one thing sure, the prisoner will be with great pleasure, 'that' will be the case in this case. I will be acquitted, either an acquittal or a disagreement."

Asked where he obtained his information, he smiled and said: "Oh, I know; you go 'long. I won't be convicted, though; you can bet on that." At 10 o'clock the criminal court building was dark as a pocket. The crowd which had hung around its entrance during the earlier part of the evening had disappeared. A solitary bailiff sat at the foot of the stairs leading to the second story. Another sat at the upper end of the flight, two more were at the door of the court room, and two more were inside keeping watch over the sleeping jurymen.

The opinion around the criminal court tonight was that all chances of a verdict had disappeared and that the result is practically certain to be a disagreement. It is considered possible, and even probable, that the state will have nine or ten of the jurymen and the defense the remainder. The chances tonight, however, seem to favor a disagreement of eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

Criminal Court Building, Chicago, Oct. 19.—At 12:00 o'clock this afternoon State's Attorney Deane informed the Associated Press that the latest and best information he had on the attitude of the jury was that eight stood for conviction and the indication of the death penalty, and that four were holding out for acquittal.

These voting for the death penalty on the six different ballots were: Boyd, Heckel, Bibby, Mahoney, Hosmer, Shaw, Franzen and Fowler.

Several of the jurors were so overcome with fatigue by noon today that they could scarcely keep their eyes open during the morning. They complained of the cramped condition of the little jury room. It was intimated to the court that if they could be allowed more ample quarters and a little rest after dinner they would feel more like discussing their verdict.

Against what information was conveyed to him, Judge Tutthill pondered. He decided to do everything in his power to accommodate the twelve men and ordered a dozen cots sent over to the criminal court building from the Revere house opposite. These cots were to be brought in towards evening if no verdict should be reached by that time, and placed in the big court room in which the trial has been going on for nearly nine weeks. It was also decided to permit the jurors to remove their clothing and get a few hours sleep and rest, after which it was believed they would all be in a better condition and frame of mind to reach a conclusion on the evidence.

State's Attorney Deane said late this afternoon that a verdict might be reached by the jury this evening, but he did not expect a return until tomorrow.

IN THE JURY ROOM.  
Criminal Court Building, Chicago, Oct. 19.—Weary and worn, the jury in the famous Luetgert case early this morning resumed their deliberations upon the evidence which laid piled up before them on a table, in typewritten form. All discussion of the case ceased shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and the tired jurors slept. Some of them stretched themselves out on the table in the jury room, others laid down on the floor with their coats for pillows, and a few dozed in their chairs. For several hours the silence was unbroken in the room save for the heavy breathing and occasional snore that floated through the keyhole and over the slightly opened transom to greet the ears of the watchmen Wolcott and Connor, who sat outside.

At 7 o'clock there was a stir in the room and Bailiff Wolcott entered. Several of the jurors were engaged in refreshing themselves by an application of cool water to their swollen eyes and wet cheeks. The bailiff took the order for breakfast and half an hour later it was served. After the meal was dispatched, the jurors were heard coming from the room, which indicated that a discussion was in progress. Soon this ceased, and at 8:35 o'clock silence again reigned.

RUMORS OF VERDICTS.  
Then a rumor ran about that the jury had agreed to disagree and that all further consideration of the case had been abandoned. This was followed by another report to the effect that a verdict of guilty had been reached and that the case was to be brought up for conviction and four for acquittal. While these reports were in active circulation around the big building the daily crowd was rapidly gathering in the vicinity of the Michigan street entrance.

Women called as early as 7 o'clock this morning and sought admission to Judge Tutthill's court room, before the janitors had completed the work of putting the room in order. All early callers were turned away, and the sheriffs instructed his deputies to restrain the crowds and prevent the crowding of the court room as on other days.

Orders were also issued to allow no one in the court room except newspaper men and those directly interested in the trial. This precaution was taken to prevent any outbreak or demonstration when the verdict was read—if one was returned during the day.

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The four men holding acquittal were: Basber, Harley, Holshard and Behmler. The jury, in addition to a special dinner order, asked Judge Tutthill through the bailiff, if he would not allow them a box of cigars. The judge smiled a moment or two and then good-naturedly ordered that the weeds be sent in along with the dinner. It was then considered certain that if the jury were unable to agree by 8 o'clock they would spend the second night of their imprisonment in the big court room instead of the room set apart for them.

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## PULLMAN IS DEAD

HEART DISEASE CARRIES OFF THE  
GREAT OAK-BUILDER.

Early in the Morning He Is Stricken, and  
Expires Almost Before Medical Aid Can  
Be Summoned—Had Been in His Usual  
Health Up to the Time of His Taking  
On—Had a Strange Theory of Disease—  
Effect of His Demise on His Property  
Interests—Sketch of His Career—The  
"Model Town"

Chicago, Oct. 19.—George M. Pullman, the palace car magnate, died at his residence, Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue, this city, at 5 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Pullman, who was in his sixty-sixth year, had not been enjoying his usual good health during the summer. The extreme heat of last week greatly aggravated his disease, known to medical science as angina pectoris. But no serious trouble was anticipated. Mr. Pullman was at his office in the Pullman building daily and dined yesterday with friends at his club. Later in the evening he remarked having a slight pain in the back. He retired at his usual early hour.

At 4 o'clock members of the household were awakened by a disturbance in Mr. Pullman's chamber, and upon entering, found him standing in the center of the room, dazed and apparently suffering from excruciating pains in the region of the heart.

Rev. H. M. Eaton, who was visiting Mr. Pullman, called Dr. Frank Billings, the family physician. Restoratives were applied but to no purpose, and at 5 o'clock the millionaire manufacturer and philanthropist passed away without speaking and with scarcely a struggle.

Mrs. Pullman, who has two sons, George and Sanger, with her on an eastern tour, was wired at once, and no funeral arrangements will be made until she arrives.

George M. Pullman came to Chicago in 1839. He at once took a prominent place in business circles. In 1860, owing to the growing demands of his manufacturing interests, he put into execution a pet theory for the establishment of a "model town" as a home for his car works and the thousands of employees. A site was selected on the shores of Lake Calumet, twelve miles south of Chicago. Mr. Pullman devoted his personal attention to the erection of the city, and he has made even beyond his own expectations in making a model town. Pullman now has a population of 11,000.

Mr. Pullman's wealth is variously estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$30,000,000. His financial interests were confined to a few corporations, the bulk of the holdings being stock in the Pullman Palace Car company, of which he owned about one-fifth. Some stock was also held in Diamond Match and New York Biscuit. These securities were somewhat affected by the news of Mr. Pullman's death, but the declines were quickly recovered.

Mr. Pullman was married in 1867 to Miss Hattie Sanger of Chicago. Four children are living—George, Sanger, Harold and Florence. The latter was married to Frank O. Lowden of this city two years ago.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—George M. Pullman died suddenly of heart disease at 5 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Pullman's death occurred in his magnificent brown stone residence at the corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street, where he has resided for many years.

Mr. Pullman retired last evening at his usual hour, which was somewhat early. He was apparently in ordinary health, and there was no indication of his declining, or, indeed, any premonition even of illness.

Mr. Pullman was at his office in the Pullman building up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon attending to business. Nothing unusual was noticed in his appearance. Mrs. Pullman was not at home when her husband passed away, she being absent in New York.

At the town of Pullman, where the great shops that bear his dead magnate's name are situated, no word had been heard of his death till newspaper men began to inquire as to the feeling of the townpeople on the subject. The event had been so sudden and at such an hour that the officials in the town had heard nothing regarding the death of their chief till after the telegraph in the huge car works and kindred establishments had begun the daily routine, all unconscious of the tragic occurrence at the brown stone palace a few miles further north on the lake shore. Immediately, however, preparations were made to close the big shops and for the proper observance of Mr. Pullman's obsequies.

While seemingly in good health, Mr. Pullman had been complaining during the last three or four days of the hot spell and feeling rather uncomfortable. After leaving his office at 5 p. m. he remained at his residence all evening. About 4:30 o'clock this morning he awoke and called his body servant to his bedside and spoke again of feeling uncomfortable. Finally, he requested that the physician, Dr. Billings, be sent for. In the meantime hearing through the servants of Mr. Pullman's indisposition, Rev. Charles H. Eaton of New York, an intimate friend of the Pullman family, and who was visiting at the home, went hurriedly into the sick man's chamber.

Mrs. Pullman rapidly grew worse, and a second message was sent to Dr. Billings, but before the doctor could reach the house Mr. Pullman had died.

MRS. PULLMAN SUMMONED.  
Mrs. Pullman, who was in New York, was immediately telegraphed for, and is now on her way to Chicago. Mrs. Pullman is expected to arrive in Chicago tomorrow morning on the Pennsylvania limited. She has been spending the season at the Pullman summer residence at Elberon, N. J., but went to New York City a few days ago preparatory to coming west for the winter.

Mr. Pullman is being accompanied on his journey by Sanger W. Pullman, the younger son. George M. Pullman, Jr., is in the city, together with a daughter, Mrs. Frank A. Lowden, a second daughter, Mrs. Caroline, is in San Francisco, and was at once summoned to return to Chicago.

HIS THEORY OF DISEASE.  
Mr. Pullman, while in apparently good health recently, formerly had some stomach trouble which he attributed largely

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## BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Wednesday, October 20, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today:  
Fair; warmer; south winds.

Rise—Rising, 6:17; sets, 5:18.  
Moon—Waning; rises 12:04.

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Growth of Real Estate Trade

6. Railroads Cannot Supply Enough Cars

Morgan Gets Back From Hawaii

Kansas City Postmaster in Danger

8. Ray Carries Dynamite to School

to the condition of his eyes. His belief was that about all bodily ills were due to the eyes. The latter part of last week he gave the visiting officials of the Pennsylvania railroad a dinner at the Chicago club, and was in excellent spirits.

The news of Mr. Pullman's death first spread along Prairie avenue. Old friends of the family who were summoned by telephone messages at first believed the announcement to be untrue. Mr. Pullman had been seen almost every day driving to and from his office and in active attendance upon business affairs. He has never before suffered serious attacks of heart trouble. Many neighbors and friends called at the Prairie avenue home during the morning, half expecting to find the report pronounced a hoax. The fearful faces of the servants who answered the door at the call of the muffled bell showed at the first glance how true the hurried announcement of death had been.

Funeral arrangements were withheld until the members of the family at present in the city might confer with the absent ones.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement of the circumstances surrounding Mr. Pullman's death was prepared for the Associated Press by Mr. John S. Runnels, chief counsel of the Pullman company. Mr. Pullman died at 5 o'clock this morning of angina pectoris. The extreme heat of last week, together with perhaps more than his usual exertion in showing some friends about Pullman, caused him a feeling of debility, about which he spoke to one or two friends, but which he did not regard as serious. He told one of them yesterday, who suggested that he was not looking as well as usual, that he had been unable to sleep satisfactorily the last two nights, and particularly on Sunday night, and that he had some little difficulty in breathing, but that he felt much better then and he felt that a day or two would put him all right. He, indeed, was so well that he intended to leave for New York Thursday evening. Death came to him very quickly. About 5 o'clock in the morning some friends who were staying in the house heard a noise in his room as if he were calling some one. They went to his room immediately and found him standing up, evidently in great pain. One of them went to the telephone to call up his physician, Dr. Billings. At the same time he himself attempted to walk to the lounge, but before he reached it required the assistance of his friend to get there. He then became unconscious. In the meantime, Dr. Billings had arrived at the house and applied restoratives, but without avail, and Mr. Pullman quietly passed away without regaining consciousness.

## WHERE PULLMAN DIED.

Mr. Pullman's residence on Prairie avenue, where he died, is one of the most beautiful in Chicago. It is surrounded by a garden of the most beautiful flowers, in which graceful palms occupy an important place. At the southern end of the property stands the massive monument on the site of the old tree which marked the death of so many soldiers and citizens after the evacuation of Fort Dearborn in August, 1812. The tree was removed some years ago to the corner of the Chicago Historical society and the place where it had stood was marked by a bronze group illustrating the rescue of Mrs. Helm by Black Partridge, and some of the incidents of the tragic event.

Mr. Pullman's fortune is variously estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

EFFECT OF HIS DEATH.  
Mr. Pullman's death affected the Chicago stock market quite appreciably. He was said to have been a heavy holder of both Diamond Match and New York Biscuit securities, two of the most active stocks listed on the local exchange. When the announcement of Mr. Pullman's death was passed on the bulletin board it caused a break in the latter stock of 15 points. A break of 6 points in Pullman Palace car stock was recorded on Wall street, but a rally followed.

The death of Mr. Pullman, besides leaving a vacancy in the Pullman car directorate, also causes a similar condition of affairs in the board of directors of the Chicago Telephone company. He was represented on the New York, Huron and Diamond Match boards by his son-in-law, Frank Lowden.

It is believed in local stock exchange circles that Horace Porter will succeed Mr. Pullman as president of the Pullman Palace Car company.

The death of Mr. Pullman attracted wide attention in business circles.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN SAY.  
Mr. P. D. Amerson said: "The news of the death of George M. Pullman shocked me greatly though his physicians shook me that he was troubled with heart disease. The city will feel the loss of Mr. Pullman. He was a public spirited man and a fine business man. I do not think the company will suffer on account of his death. It is true that he took a deep interest in what might be called the smaller affairs of the corporation, but he told me not long ago that he was well supplied with good business men and that in the event of his death the business would be carried on without difficulty. I think he was aware that he had a trouble that might result seriously."

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## MAY HEAR LEO ROAR

SPAIN'S MINIONS HAVE STARVED  
A BRITISH SUBJECT.

## ROBBED BY RAG-TAG

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT  
LOSES HIS PASSPORT.

## CANNOT PROVE HIS IDENTITY

SO HE WANDERS ABOUT THE